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Item 4 (b) of the provisional agenda
Decisions on matters relating to the Conference of European Statisticians

Decision approving the Mandates and Terms of Reference of the Teams of Specialists under the Conference of European Statisticians

Background

1. At its sixty-third plenary session (Geneva, 27 June 2015), the Conference of European Statisticians (CES) decided to recommend to the Executive Committee for approval the mandates of new Teams of Specialists, including their terms of references, as contained in the Annexes of this document.

Draft Decision

2. The Executive Committee, at its meeting on 18 January 2016, approves the mandates of the following Teams of Specialists established under the Conference of European Statisticians and their terms of references, working on the following topics:

(a) Climate change-related statistics, a steering group and task forces, terms of reference contained in Annexes I-III;

(b) Measuring migration, a steering group and task forces, terms of reference contained in Annexes IV-VI;

(c) Adjusting CES Recommendations for monitoring Sustainable Development Goals, terms of reference contained in Annex VII; and

(d) Valueing unpaid household service work, terms of reference contained in Annex VIII.

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Annex I

Mandate and terms of reference of the Steering Group on climate change-related statistics

I. Background

1. The upcoming Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) call for taking "urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts", and "promoting mechanisms for raising capacities for effective climate change-related planning and management". To support member states in implementing the Post-2015 Development Agenda, particularly the measuring, monitoring and reporting on SDGs, the United Nations places special emphasis on strengthening statistics and data, evidence-based policies and accountability.

2. ECE recognized the need for robust, timely and comparable statistics on environmental indicators including on climate change, and for strengthening countries' capacity in this area at its Commission Session in March 2011 (decision A/64). A Task Force on climate change-related statistics worked on preparing recommendations to statistical systems in 2012-2013.

3. In April 2014, the Conference endorsed the *CES Recommendations on climate change-related statistics* which are the first step towards improving the usefulness of existing official statistics for climate analyses and greenhouse gas inventories. The recommendations are targeted to national statistical systems to support development of climate change-related statistics, and enhance the role of official statistics in greenhouse gas inventories.

4. The Conference emphasized that countries will need guidance in implementing the *CES Recommendations*, and expressed support for establishing a small steering group to provide direction to the implementation of these Recommendations.

5. The Conference noted that expert meetings would be highly useful for sharing ideas and experience, collaboration, discussion of concepts and measurement issues, and identification of areas for development of practical guidance.

II. Mandate

6. The work of the Steering Group is conducted within the framework of CES and its Bureau. The Steering Group will regularly report to the CES Bureau on the CES activities on climate change-related statistics, including on the outcome of expert meetings and task forces working under its guidance.

7. The Steering Group may identify new areas where methodological work could be undertaken and submit proposals to the CES Bureau for review and approval as the need arises.

III. Objective

8. The objective of the Steering Group will be to provide direction to the work towards implementing the *CES Recommendations*, advancing the work on climate change-related statistics and promoting coherence between greenhouse gas inventories and official statistics.

9. The key tasks of the Steering Group will be to:

- Coordinate CES activities with key international organizations that are active in climate change-related statistics;
- Play a key role in organising and leading the work of expert meetings involving producers and users of climate change-related statistics;
- Oversee the activities of any CES task forces working on climate change-related statistics.

IV. Planned activities and outputs

10. Building on the work accomplished to date, the Steering Group will work on the following activities and outputs:

(a) Steer CES activities in climate change-related statistics. Organise and lead the work of the expert meetings and oversee any CES task forces on climate change-related statistics, including development of guidelines, collections of good practice and capacity building;

(b) Provide advice on methodological work in climate change-related statistics, including defining the key set of statistics and indicators;

(c) Identify areas of climate change-related statistics that require further methodological work or where practical guidance would need to be developed;

(d) Promote sharing of ideas and good practice as well as advance work in climate change-related statistics and improving coherence of greenhouse gas inventories and official statistics, for instance through the expert meetings;

(e) Collaborate closely with international organisations that are active in measuring climate change-related statistics, and discuss the roles and responsibilities of the statistical community, greenhouse gas inventory compilers and relevant international organisations;

(f) Follow up on countries' progress in implementing the *CES Recommendations* and developing climate change-related statistics.

V. Timetable

11. In view of the scope of the planned activities described above, and considering the pioneering nature of work, the Steering Group will be created for an initial period until the end of 2018.

VI. Methods of work

12. The Steering Group will primarily work via email and telephone conferences. Informal meetings are organised on the occasion of events attended by a significant number of Steering Group members, such as the expert meetings for producers and users of climate change-related statistics or other relevant events.

13. The Steering Group consults with the UN Committee of Experts on Environmental-Economic Accounting (UNCEEA), established by the UN Statistical Commission.

VII. Membership

14. The following countries and international organizations have expressed their interest in participating in the Steering Group: Italy, Mexico, Netherlands, Norway, Kyrgyzstan, Russian Federation and Directorate-General for Climate Action of the European Commission, European Environment Agency, Eurostat, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, International Energy Agency and United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.

15. ECE acts as Secretariat to the Steering Group.

Annex II

Mandate and Terms of Reference of the Task force on a set of key climate change-related statistics and indicators

I. Background

1. In April 2014, the Conference of European Statisticians (CES) endorsed the *CES Recommendations on climate change-related statistics* targeted to national statistical systems. The Conference underlined as a priority the need to develop an internationally comparable set of key climate change-related statistics and indicators. The set should provide flexibility for taking into account national circumstances and priorities.

2. The Conference also emphasized that the new indicators should be derived from the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting Central Framework (SEEA-CF) to the extent possible so as to make optimal use of existing data systems. SEEA-CF provides a useful framework for deriving coherent indicators in line with internationally agreed concepts, definitions and classifications. While SEEA-CF is not intended explicitly for climate change analysis, it includes a number of relevant components.

3. Some other statistical frameworks also provide relevant data for a set of climate change-related indicators, such as the Framework for the Development of Environment Statistics (FDES). The *CES Recommendations on climate change-related statistics* provide an analysis of both SEEA-CF and FDES in terms of their ability to cover issues relevant to climate change, and list relevant variables that could be derived from these frameworks. To cover the key issues related to climate change, these frameworks need to be complemented with some additional data, for example on economic activity associated with adaptation to climate change, population, migration and health.

4. Statistics and indicators pertaining to climate change, on its causes and impacts as well as on the efforts to mitigate it and adapt to it, need to be improved to enable measuring, monitoring and reporting progress against Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), especially the SDG 13: "Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts".

II. Mandate

5. The work of the Task Force is conducted within the framework of CES and its Bureau. The Task Force will submit a final report at the end of its mandate. The Steering Group on climate change-related statistics will guide and oversee the work of the Task Force.

III. Objective

6. The objective of the Task Force will be to define an internationally comparable set of key climate change-related statistics and indicators that can be derived from the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting and other sources. The work should take into account the SDGs and relevant issues raised in the context of the Post-2015 Development Agenda.

IV. Planned activities and outputs

7. Building on the work accomplished to date, the Task Force will undertake the following activities:

(a) Take as a starting point the *CES Recommendations on climate change-related statistics*, work in line with the definition of climate change-related statistics and make use of the inventory of data needs and existing statistics described in the Recommendations;

(b) Review other related indicator initiatives and take them into account;

(c) Agree on issues to be covered by a set of key climate change-related statistics and indicators;

(d) Explore which statistics or indicators could be derived from SEEA-CF and identify the necessary additional data existing in the statistical system or outside;

(e) Define a key set of coherent and internationally comparable climate change-related statistics and indicators considering availability of data and feasibility of production;

(f) Provide definitions and suggested data sources for each indicator in line with SEEA-CF, FDES and other international statistical standards that relate to the chosen set.

8. The output will be a key set of climate change-related statistics and indicators with definitions and data sources recommended for production by CES member countries.

V. Timetable

9. The activities of the Task Force are planned until the end of 2016, according to the following tentative timetable:

Jan-Mar 2016	Select key set of statistics and indicators and prepare definitions for them in line with SEEA-CF, FDES and other statistical standards
Apr-Jun 2016	Define data sources for the set of statistics and indicators by exploring the use of SEEA-CF, FDES and other existing statistics
Jul-Sep 2016	Prepare a brief report with the key set of climate change-related statistics and indicators, data sources and definitions for consultation with the Steering Group
Oct 2016	Submit the report to the CES Bureau.
Nov-Dec 2016	Finalize the report and/or revise the set of statistics and indicators based on feedback received

VI. Methods of work

10. The Task Force will primarily work via email and telephone conferences. Face-to-face meetings may be organized, preferably on the occasion of events attended by a significant number of Task Force members. Participation to the meetings will be self-funded.

11. The Task Force will report to the Steering Group on climate change-related statistics and submit its findings for consultation with the expert meeting for producers and users of climate change-related statistics that involves national statistical offices, greenhouse gas

inventory producers and key organizations active in the measurement of climate change and related phenomena.

VII. Membership

12. The following countries and international organisations have expressed interest in participating in the Task Force: Canada, Italy, Kyrgyzstan, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, Philippines, Romania (greenhouse gas inventory authority), Russian Federation, Turkey and European Environment Agency, Eurostat, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, OECD, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, United Nations Population Fund and United Nations Statistics Division.

13. ECE acts as Secretariat to the Task Force.

Annex III

Task Force on measuring extreme events and disasters

I. Background

1. There is increased policy interest in measuring extreme events and disasters. Several Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) include issues of disaster preparedness and risk reduction (in particular Goals 11 on cities and human settlements, and Goal 13 on climate change). A number of indicators on related targets are proposed (such as losses from extreme events and disasters, people and businesses affected, etc.). Furthermore, the 3rd World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction will be held on 14-18 March 2015 in Sendai, Japan. A proposal on targets and indicators on disaster risk reduction is being developed for this Conference. The area is also related to climate change and its impacts.

2. The Bureau of the Conference of European Statisticians (CES) conducted an in-depth review of measuring extreme events and disasters in October 2014, based on a paper by Mexico and notes by ECE and Turkey. A representative of the UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR), Ms. Margaret Wahlström (Head of UNISDR) participated in the discussion.

3. The main conclusions of the in-depth review are:

(a) It is important to clarify the role of NSOs in providing information on disasters and extreme events, including issues such as institutional cooperation, integration of statistical and geographical information, statistical confidentiality, etc.

(b) One of the first tasks would be to agree on common classifications and definitions on disasters and extreme events for statistical purposes. There are currently several classifications used by countries and international organizations. The Framework for the Development of Environment Statistics (FDES) was mentioned as an important reference document;

(c) There are strong similarities between the work on this topic and the work on climate change related statistics: defining the role of official statistics in the area, analyzing what official statistics can contribute, what users need, which statistics are readily available and which should be developed in future. It is crucial to establish collaboration with partner organizations involved in this area.

4. The in-depth review paper by Mexico (ECE/CES/BUR/2014/OCT/3) included a comprehensive overview of the related international activities. While there are many activities going on, these do not focus on statistics. Several international organizations deal with disaster risk reduction and disaster relief. They are users of data which often come from research institutions, insurance companies, news agencies, etc., and are not consistent with the definitions and methods used in official statistics. Official statistics are involved in providing data on extreme events and disasters in a very few countries. At the same time, the statistical systems have at their disposal data on population, businesses and environment that could be much better utilised for disaster preparedness and relief.

5. The only international activity that has a strong focus on data and statistics is the Expert Group on Disaster-related Statistics in Asia and the Pacific (under UN-ESCAP, launched in October 2014). The members of the Expert Group are government-nominated technical advisors and regional and international experts from statistics and disaster management. The main output of this Expert Group is planned to be a basic list of disaster-related development indicators. The Expert Group plans to develop also a framework

comprising classification, definitions and standards for the basic range of disaster-related statistics, and guidelines for production and dissemination of these statistics.

6. As a follow-up to the in-depth review, the Bureau asked the Secretariat, in consultation with Mexico, Eurostat, OECD and UNISDR, to develop terms of reference for a group to deal with statistics on extreme events and disasters, and explore countries' interest in participating in the work. The group should consider the role of official statistics in this area and develop a work plan. The work should take into account the existing international initiatives to avoid duplication, including the UNESCAP initiative. The Task Force may benefit from the successful experience of the CES Task Force which prepared the *Recommendations on climate change related statistics*, endorsed in 2014 by about 60 countries and a number of international organizations.

II. Mandate

7. The work of the Task Force is conducted within the framework of CES and its Bureau. The Task Force will submit a final report with concrete recommendations at the end of its mandate. The work of the Task Force will be coordinated with the Steering Group on climate change-related statistics.

III. Objective

8. The main objective of the Task Force is to clarify the role of official statistics in providing data related to extreme events and disasters, and identify practical steps how national statistical offices in coordination with national agencies responsible for disaster management can support disaster management and risk reduction.

9. The work should take into account the relevant issues raised in the context of SDGs and the post-2015 Development Agenda.

10. In pursuing these objectives, the Task Force should cooperate with the UN agencies and other international organisations working in this area.

IV. Planned activities and outputs

11. The Task Force will undertake the following activities:

(a) Clarify the role of National Statistical Offices in measuring extreme events and disasters and providing information for disaster risk reduction;

(b) Analyse the main data needs related to extreme events and disasters of the various stakeholders, including the outcomes of the 3rd World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction in Japan (14-18 March 2015);

(c) Review the currently available official statistics and practices adopted by countries and international organisations in statistics on extreme events and disasters (possibly by a survey). The review will include an analysis of the following:

- the role of NSOs,
- institutional cooperation,
- main challenges,
- main data sources (including administrative sources),
- data sharing (including issues related to statistical confidentiality),
- integration of statistical and geographical data,

- existing "key" statistics about extreme events and disasters;

(d) Map existing official statistics (national, regional and global level) with data needs and identify gaps;

(e) Identify needs for harmonization of classifications, terms and definitions;

(f) Identify and consider recent and upcoming developments that have implications for the statistics on extreme events and disasters, such as Global Geospatial Information Management (GGIM), SEEA and Ecosystem Accounting;

(g) Draft recommendations on the measurement of extreme events and disasters within the realm of official statistics.

12. The main output of the work of the Task Force will be *Recommendations on the measurement of extreme events and disasters*, including:

(a) Clarification of the role of NSOs and statistical systems;

(b) Statistical and geographical data needs of stakeholders related to prevention, care and measuring impact;

(c) A glossary of most relevant terms and definitions;

(d) A draft typology of extreme events and disasters which at a later stage can be further developed towards a flexible and adaptable international classification on disasters;

(e) List of disaster related statistics and indicators to be produced by NSOs as part of official statistics;

(f) Case examples from NSOs and international organizations.

V. Timetable

13. The work is planned to finish with the finalization of the *Recommendations on the measurement of extreme events and disasters* by the end of 2017.

VI. Methods of work

14. The Task Force will work primarily by e-mail, wiki workspace and telephone conferences. Physical meetings of the Task Force could be organized back-to-back to other meetings that would be attended by a significant number of task force members, such as the expert meeting on climate change-related statistics.

VII. Membership

15. Armenia, Italy, Mexico, Moldova, Kazakhstan, New Zealand, Nigeria, South Africa, Turkey, Eurostat, Joint Research Centre of the European Commission, OECD, UNESCAP, UNISDR and World Meteorological Organization (WMO) have expressed their interest in participating in the Task Force. Other countries and international organizations are welcome to participate in the work.

16. ECE will act as Secretariat of the Task Force.

Annex IV

Mandate and Terms of Reference of the steering group on migration statistics

I. Background

1. Since the release of the United Nations 1998 Recommendations on Statistics of International Migration, various United Nations agencies and departments have undertaken activities to evaluate the consistency of international migration statistics. In January 2014, the Bureau noted that better coordination is needed to identify emerging issues and ensure that the important work on migration statistics is focused and efficient.

2. In recent years, policymakers have linked international migration to issues such as national security, balance of payments, international relations, economic development, educational attainment, and health concerns. These demands for new data have increased the need for internationally comparable data, thereby highlighting the shortcomings of current data. To address these shortcomings, national statistical offices and international organizations must work together to outline a revised framework for the collection of more comparable data on international migration.

II. Mandate

3. The work of the Steering Group is conducted within the work programme of the Conference of European Statisticians. The Steering Group will report annually to the CES Bureau on its activities as well as on emerging issues in migration statistics and possible ways of addressing them.

4. The Steering Group may identify new areas where methodological work could be undertaken and after having verified the interest by a sufficient number of CES member countries and the availability of resources, the Steering Group will submit proposals to the CES Bureau for review and approval.

III. Objective

5. The objective of the Steering Group is to provide direction to the CES work on migration statistics, advance methodological development and provide a mechanism for following up on the implementation of methodological guidance on migration statistics.

6. Tasks of the Steering Group include:

(a) Create mechanisms for follow-up of the implementation of methodological guidance related to migration statistics;

(b) Improve the availability, quality and comparability of international migration data derived from various sources, including population censuses, household surveys and administrative registers;

(c) Initiate and coordinate international efforts to develop methodologies for measuring emerging patterns of migration, such as irregular migration and refugees or displaced persons;

(d) Promote and facilitate the exchange of international migration data within and between countries, for example the use of "mirror statistics" to improve quality of migration data;

(e) Promote and facilitate the dissemination of international migration data at national and international levels, and their use for policymaking and other purposes.

IV. Planned activities and outputs

7. The Steering Group is responsible for supervising and steering CES task forces working on migration statistics and reviewing their reports. Currently, these include the Task Force on Measurement of Socio-economic Conditions of Migrants and the Task Force on Measuring Circular Migration.

8. The Steering Group will identify new areas in migration statistics where methodological work needs to be undertaken. Based on the Steering Group's proposal, the 2014 ECE-Eurostat Work Session on Migration Statistics recommended to pursue methodological work on the following topics:

(a) Integration of multiple data sources for measuring migration, including data sources within a country and between different countries, good practices in communication between national statistical offices and producers of administrative data, and increased collaboration with government agencies;

(b) Assessment of the quality of migration data.

9. The Steering Group contributes to the implementation of the CES activities in the field of migration statistics, including:

(a) Acting as an organizing committee for the joint ECE-Eurostat Work Sessions on Migration Statistics (the next session is scheduled for 2016);

(b) Providing advice on the capacity-building activities carried out by the ECE Statistical Division in the field of migration statistics.

V. Timetable

10. The work of the Steering Group in relation to coordination and identification of new areas is ongoing. The terms of reference of the Steering Group will be reviewed at the meeting of the CES Bureau in autumn 2017.

VI. Methods of work

11. The Steering Group will primarily work via email and regularly scheduled telephone conferences, to be held at least three times a year. Informal meetings could be organized at events attended by a significant number of Steering Group members, such as the joint ECE-Eurostat Work Sessions on Migration Statistics and the Eurostat Working Group on Migration Statistics.

VII. Membership

12. The representatives of the following countries and organizations have expressed interest to participate in the Steering Group: Australia, Canada, Italy, Mexico, Netherlands, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States, CIS-STAT, Eurostat, and ECE.

13. ECE acts as Secretariat to the Steering Group.

Annex V

Mandate and terms of reference of the Task Force on data integration for measuring migration

I. Background

1. Data integration has been a topic of great interest in recent years, especially as data needs have grown under constrained fiscal climates, combined with increased respondent burden and privacy concerns. Eurostat has supported research on methods to improve data integration, such as the ESSnet project in the area of Integration of Survey and Administrative data in 2008, which was an initial attempt to create a common methodological basis for integrating different data sources. However, this work did not specifically address data integration for the purposes of migration measurement.

2. The use of administrative data to improve the measurement of international migration is of interest to many countries in the region. This includes methods to integrate different administrative data sources within a country (e.g. population registers, health, work, taxation, or education records) to supplement information missing from various sources (e.g. to measure outmigration for those who fail to deregister), and ways to use non-administrative data sources to provide information missing from administrative sources (e.g. use of household surveys to collect information not included in registers). Further, given the difficulty of accurately measuring migration, data integration could include methods to reconcile different migration figures as derived from different sources, for example "triangulating" (assuring validity through the use of more than one method to collect data on the same topic) results from different data sources to develop estimates for "hard-to-count" migration populations, such as irregular migrants or emigrants.

3. In addition to integration of data, communication between statistical agencies and the actual producers of administrative data is key to improving the quality and timeliness of such information to be used to measure migration.

4. In 2014, the joint ECE-Eurostat Work Session on Migration Statistics discussed the utilization of administrative data sources to measure international migration, based on presentations from ten countries. The discussion focused on the opportunities and challenges faced when using administrative data, particularly given the differing levels of development of administrative data systems across the region. Ways to improve cooperation between national migration services, statistical agencies, agencies in charge of registers, and other producers of administrative data were discussed, as well as who should be responsible for which tasks. The Work Session further discussed how to integrate various administrative data sources to improve measurement of migration.

5. The Work Session also emphasised the need for practical advice and guidance on the production of metadata. This would enable users of migration data to make appropriate international comparisons between migration estimates produced by different countries.

6. Based on these discussions, the Work Session recommended pursuing further methodological work on the topic of integration of multiple data sources for measuring international migration, including data sources within a country and between different countries, and good practices in communication between national statistical offices and producers of administrative data.

7. In follow-up to the Work Session's recommendation, the Steering Group on Migration Statistics developed the present terms of reference for methodological work

leading to a practical outcome that would help countries in producing better migration estimates.

II. Mandate

8. The work of the Task Force is conducted within the framework of CES and its Bureau. The Task Force will be created for a period until April 2018.

III. Objective

9. The objective of the Task Force is to prepare a set of guidelines and description of good practices for integrating different data sources to improve the measurement of immigration, emigration and net migration. The work will take into account the varying capacity of member countries' administrative data systems throughout the region and sketch possibilities for improving their quality.

IV. Planned activities and outputs

10. The Task Force will produce the following outputs:

(a) Practical guidance on the compilation of migration statistics using a range of administrative and non-administrative data sources;

(b) Guidance on presenting and interpreting comparisons of immigration, emigration and net migration data by country of origin and destination, using integrated data sources;

(c) Metadata standards for integrated migration statistics.

11. The Task Force will carry out the following activities:

(a) Review of methods used or under study by countries to integrate administrative sources to measure migration, including a list of potential administrative sources;

(b) Review of methods used or under study by countries to combine administrative and non-administrative data sources to measure migration, including statistical modeling;

(c) Review of methods used or under study by countries to reconcile migration figures derived from different data sources for improving final migration estimates;

(d) Development of guidelines, based on practical examples, on how data integration can be used to improve the measurement of immigration, emigration and net migration;

(e) Development of guidelines on the production of metadata/documentation for integrated migration statistics;

(f) Description of good practices for improving communication between statistical agencies and the actual producers of administrative data related to migration.

V. Timetable

12. The activities of the Task Force are planned for the period until April 2018, according to the following tentative schedule:

Jan-Sep 2016	Review of methods (activities *a-c*)
May 2016	Meeting of the Task Force and presentation of its intermediate results to the joint ECE-Eurostat Work Session on Migration Statistics
Oct-Dec 2016	Collect and finalise good practice case studies from countries (activity *f*)
Jan-Apr 2017	Draft practical guidelines based on the review and good practices
May-Sep 2016	Completion of the draft guidelines on how data integration can be used to improve the measurement of migration (activities *d* and *e*)
Oct 2017	Review of the full draft guidelines by the CES Bureau
Oct-Dec 2017	Revise the guidelines to take into account comments by the CES Bureau
Feb-Apr 2018	Electronic consultation among all countries in CES
Apr 2018	Expected endorsement by the CES plenary session

VI. Methods of work

13. The Task Force will primarily work via email, wiki workspace, and telephone conferences. A face-to-face meeting of the Task Force is planned back-to-back with the ECE Work Session on Migration Statistics in May 2016.

VII. Membership

14. The following countries and international organizations have expressed interest in participating in the Task Force: Italy, New Zealand, Norway, Russian Federation, Slovenia, Spain, Switzerland, Tajikistan, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, United Kingdom, CIS-Stat, Eurostat and OECD. Other countries and organizations will be invited to join the task force after the terms of reference are approved by the Bureau.

15. ECE will act as Secretariat to the Task Force.

Annex VI

Mandate and terms of reference of the task force on measuring labour mobility

I. Background

1. Labour mobility is a topic of growing policy interest and concern. However, measurement of labour mobility is challenging as it cuts across several statistical domains. Harmonization of concepts and improved data availability are required to provide an adequate answer to the policy needs and changing economic realities surrounding labour mobility.

2. The CES Bureau reviewed in-depth labour mobility and globalisation in February 2015, based on a paper by Statistics Austria. The plenary session of the Conference of European Statisticians (CES) further discussed the topic in June 2015 to get input from all CES members.

3. The review identified three main challenges in measuring labour mobility: (a) improving data comparability and coordination of work; (b) enhancing accessibility of existing information; and (c) filling data gaps.

4. Measurement of labour mobility is a cross-cutting issue, touching upon economic and social statistics. The different statistical areas consider labour mobility from different viewpoints. For example, migration statistics do not cover non-migrant foreign workers, they are better at measuring long-term than short-term migration, and often do not include the purpose of the move; tourism statistics measure short-term moves but not workers; and labour market statistics are often missing mobility information. Improvement of statistics on labour mobility requires coordination across several statistical domains and data collection systems, at both national and international levels.

5. The CES plenary session in June 2015 took the following decision:

"67. The Conference endorsed the outcome of the in-depth review on labour mobility and globalization and supported establishing a Task Force on Measuring Labour Mobility and Globalization. Work should be undertaken in close cooperation with the International Labour Organization's Expert Group on this topic.

68. The following countries and organizations expressed interest in participating in the Task Force: Austria, Poland, Turkey, Eurostat, OECD and the World Trade Organization."

6. The Task Force will work in close cooperation with the International Labour Organization's (ILO) Working Group on Labour Migration Statistics. This Working Group is developing internationally agreed standard measures, concepts and definitions of international labour migration, and aims to improve harmonization of labour migration data. The work of the Task Force presented in these terms of reference is intended to complement the work of the ILO Working Group.

II. Mandate and reporting

7. The work of the Task Force is conducted within the framework of CES and its Bureau. The Task Force will be created for a period until April 2018.

8. The Steering Group on National Accounts and the Steering Group on Migration Statistics will be consulted during the work to ensure alignment with both work areas.

III. Objective

9. The objective of the Task Force is to develop practical guidance on the compilation of labour mobility statistics and review countries' practices in this area.

10. The Task Force will review as case studies the current work in the measurement of labour mobility in at least three countries using information gathered across different statistical domains. For each country, this would include the list of available data sources, the ways how labour migration is measured, as well as investigating the comparability of national accounts and social statistics on labour mobility.

IV. Planned activities and outputs

11. The task force would deliver the following outputs:

(a) Practical guidance on the compilation of labour mobility statistics, incorporating perspectives of different statistical domains;

(b) Guidance on the definitions, methods and data sources used to measure labour mobility in different statistical domains, and other measurement and data accessibility issues;

(c) Country case studies on the measurement of labour mobility.

12. An additional outcome of the work of the Task Force should be improved national coordination across statistical domains, particularly with regards to the measurement of labour mobility.

13. The Task Force will carry out the following activities for selected countries:

(a) Review definitions used to measure labour mobility in different statistical domains. This would include an assessment of the comparability of national accounts and social statistics data on labour mobility;

(b) Review of data sources available for the measurement of labour mobility, including the extent to which different sources of data are accessible across statistical domains;

(c) Describe any ex-post statistical modelling methodologies used for producing labour mobility statistics;

(d) Evaluate the current practices and feasibility of labour mobility data exchange between countries;

(e) Identify current constraints towards improving data comparability and coordination of work, enhancing accessibility of existing information, and filling data gaps;

(f) Review country case studies to describe good practices in communication between statistical agencies responsible for collecting data on labour mobility, as well as producing the related statistics.

V. Timetable

14. The activities of the Task Force are planned for the period until April 2018, according to the following tentative schedule:

Jan-Dec 2016	In-depth review of the current state of labour mobility statistics in selected countries
Jan-Apr 2017	Draft practical guidelines based on the review and good practices
May-Sep 2017	Finalize draft guidelines on how to improve the measurement of labour mobility
Oct 2017	Review of the full draft guidelines by the CES Bureau
Oct-Dec 2017	Revise the guidelines to take into account comments by the CES Bureau
Feb-Apr 2018	Electronic consultation among all countries in CES
Apr 2018	Expected endorsement by the CES plenary session

VI. Methods of work

15. The Task Force will primarily work via email, wiki workspace and telephone conferences. Face-to-face meetings of the Task Force could be arranged in conjunction with other international events.

VII. Membership

16. Since this is a cross-cutting topic, the Task Force should include both economic and social statisticians, which will be critical for the success of the work.

17. The following countries and international organizations have expressed interest in participating in the Task Force: Armenia, Austria, Germany, Italy, Mexico, Norway, Turkey, Eurostat, OECD, ILO, World Trade Organization and United Nations Statistics Division. Other countries and organizations will be invited to join the task force after the terms of reference are approved by the Bureau.

18. ECE will act as Secretariat to the Task Force.

Annex VII

Mandate and terms of reference of the task force on adjusting the CES recommendations to SDGs

I. Background

1. In June 2013, the Conference of European Statisticians (CES) endorsed the CES Recommendations on measuring sustainable development, which provide countries with a universal measurement framework based on synergies between theoretical concepts and policy needs. When the CES Recommendations were finalised, the discussion about SDGs had just started and the goals and targets were not yet identified. Therefore, the Conference in 2013 decided that the measurement framework presented in the CES Recommendations will need to be adjusted to the SDGs and targets once these are agreed upon.

2. The SDGs and targets were adopted by the UN General Assembly on 25 September 2015. The outcome document on the 2030 sustainable development agenda[1] states in its Article 75 that "the Goals and targets will be followed up and reviewed using a set of global indicators. These will be complemented by indicators at the regional and national levels which will be developed by Member States, in addition to the outcomes of work undertaken for the development of the baselines for those targets where national and global baseline data does not yet exist". The ECE region will need to develop its own measurement system for SDGs, following the adoption of a global indicator set.

3. Several exercises of matching the SDGs, targets and indicators and the indicator framework in the CES Recommendations have been carried out[2]. The conclusions were that all indicators in the CES framework can be mapped to the SDGs and targets. It is also possible to map all SDGs and targets to the CES framework but this would require slight adjustments to some themes in the framework. Therefore the most efficient and practical way to develop a feasible architecture for measuring SDGs and targets in the ECE region would be to adjust the CES framework to SDGs.

4. At its June 2015 plenary session, the Conference reaffirmed that the CES Recommendations were a good basis for an SDG measurement system in ECE region. The Conference decided to set up a small task force to adjust the CES Recommendations. The CES Bureau discussed the Conference's decisions at a short meeting after the 2015 CES plenary session. The Bureau agreed to set up the Task Force and noted the importance of having a very clear task for adjusting the CES framework, keeping its basic structure, and aligning the Task Force's activities with the work of the Inter-agency Expert Group on SDGs (IAEG-SDG).

5. The framework for measuring sustainable development in the CES Recommendations provides (1) the themes and dimensions to measure sustainable

[1] http://www.un.org/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/69/L.85&Lang=E

[2] The UNSC Friends of the Chair Group on broader measures of progress made a mapping of the available indicators, including those from the CES Recommendations, to the draft SDGs and targets in summer 2014. In June 2015, at the CES seminar on response of official statistics to SDGs, two papers presented an outcome of such a mapping: by Statistics Netherlands (ECE/CES/2015/20) and ECE (ECE/CES/2015/24 and Add.1).

development, and (2) indicators. The themes and dimensions are independent from the indicators: different indicators could be used to measure the same themes. Therefore, at the first stage, the Task Force will aim to link SDGs and targets with the themes and dimensions in the CES framework, and identify where and how the themes in the CES framework should be adjusted to accommodate SDGs and targets.

6. The global set of indicators developed by IAEG-SDG should be ready by end of November, to be approved by the UN Statistical Commission in March 2016. After that, the Task Force can proceed with the work on indicators: consider the global indicator list developed by IAEG-SDG and analyse their suitability for monitoring SDGs in the ECE region.

7. Furthermore, ECE Secretariat will work on a roadmap for the implementation of SDGs in the region, considering: (i) the implementation setup, (ii) identification of new areas where official statistics need to be developed, (iii) communications strategy, (iv) required data disaggregations, (v) capacity building needs and (vi) collaboration between various international agencies in the region. The Task Force's work will be an important contribution to the roadmap.

II. Mandate

8. The work of the Task Force is conducted within the framework of CES and its Bureau. The Task Force will be created for 2016-2017 to work in two phases. The outcome of the first phase will be a draft of the adjusted framework to be submitted to the CES Plenary session which will take place in April 2016. The work of the second phase will depend on the outcome and decision of the CES 2016 plenary session.

III. Objective

9. The objective of the Task Force will be to adjust the CES framework for measuring and monitoring SDGs. The work should be coordinated with IAEG-SDG and take into account relevant issues raised in the context of the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda.

IV. Planned activities and outputs

10. The Task Force will undertake work in two phases: (1) adjusting the themes of the CES framework to the SDGs; (2) considering the suitability of the global indicator list for ECE region.

11. The following activities will be undertaken during first phase of the work:

(a) Define how the themes and dimensions presented in the CES Recommendations should be adjusted to SDGs and targets;

(b) Map SDGs and targets with the CES framework taking as a starting point the previous mapping exercises prepared for the CES seminar on response of official statistics to SDGs (documents ECE/CES/2015/20, ECE/CES/2015/24 and Add.1) and any other relevant material;

(c) Identify possible gaps and redundancies in the CES framework and/or related indicators based on the above mapping. If needed, also consider other targets/themes not currently in the CES framework and/or SDGs that could be included in the updated CES framework.

(d) Adjust CES framework to the SDGs and the related targets, and draft a guidance note for using the CES framework in the context of SDG monitoring.

12. The output of the first phase will be a draft adjusted CES framework and guidance for using it for measuring and monitoring SDGs.

13. After the completion of the first phase, the Task Force will prepare a work plan and proposal for the second phase of the work focusing on indicators.

V. Timetable

14. The activities of the first phase are planned for the period until May 2016, according to the following tentative timetable:

January 2016	Adjust the CES framework and draft guidance for using the CES framework
19 January 2016	Submit the draft to the CES Bureau meeting (9-10 February 2016)
February - March 2016	Finalise and/or revise the adjusted framework based on feedback received, submit the draft adjusted framework to CES plenary session (to be held on 27-29 April 2016)
May 2016	Develop a work plan for the second stage of the work

VI. Methods of work

15. The Task Force will primarily work via email and telephone conferences. Face-to-face meetings may be organized on the occasion of events attended by a significant number of Task Force members.

16. The Task Force will take advantage of the wiki infrastructure available at ECE for carrying out its activities.

VII. Membership

17. The following countries and international organizations have expressed interest in participating in the Task Force: Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Netherlands (Chair), Sweden, Turkey, United States, Eurostat, and OECD. Some countries from outside the ECE region may be invited to participate to provide a link to other regions.

18. ECE acts as Secretariat to the Task Force.

Annex VIII

Mandate and terms of reference of the task force on valuing unpaid household service work

I. Background

1. In November 2010, the CES Bureau conducted an in-depth review of time-use surveys, which led to the establishment of a Task Force on this topic. The Task Force developed the *Guidelines for Harmonizing Time-Use Surveys* that were published in 2013[3]. Subsequently, the CES Bureau requested the Secretariat to prepare a proposal for further work based on the issues raised in the Guidelines and in the related discussion at the CES plenary session. As a result of these developments, the Bureau supported the proposal to prepare guidelines on valuing unpaid household service work, and requested the Secretariat to consult with CES members about setting up a task force for this purpose.

2. According to the *Guidelines for Harmonizing Time-Use Surveys*, unpaid work is one of the areas where information from time diary surveys is necessary for informed policymaking, and for which other sources do not provide adequate data. Lack of information on unpaid household service work might lead to a policy conclusion that an increase in services, such as childcare or long-term care provided by the government or private sector, increases the quantity of goods and services produced in a country. In fact, this would simply reflect that the production of the same service takes place in another institutional sector instead of the household sector. Some countries have started to value these activities through a Household Satellite Account, which provides important information on the economy and society.

3. Placing monetary values on activities carried out in the household is not straightforward since the work is unpaid and often produces intangible services. Related measurement challenges include the question of multitasking as, for example, it is possible to prepare a meal, keep an eye on a small child and help an older child with their homework at the same time. Furthermore, there is a question about the borderline with household service work and leisure as, for example, some people would regard gardening as a chore while others may see it as a leisure activity.

4. Several countries have experience in compiling Household Satellite Accounts, and this has been reviewed internationally.[4] However, there is currently no general agreement on the methodological choices in resolving the measurement challenges. The relevant international guidance dates back for more than a decade. It is therefore necessary to revisit the existing national experience and provide guidelines on these issues. Further need for updated guidance emerges from the "Resolution concerning statistics of work, employment and labour underutilization" adopted by the International Conference of Labour Statisticians in October 2013. The Resolution provides operational concepts, definitions and guidelines for distinct forms of work which have implications on the classification and analysis of activities related to unpaid household service work.

[3] Available at www.unece.org/publications/time_use_surveys.html

[4] Eurostat (2003), *Household production and consumption: proposal for a methodology of Household Satellite Accounts*; United Nations (2000), *Household accounting experience in concepts and compilation vol. 1 household sector accounts, Vol. 2 Household satellite extension*.

II. Mandate and reporting

5. The work of the Task Force is conducted within the framework of CES and its Bureau. The Task Force will be created for a period until the end of 2017. A final report will be submitted to the Bureau at the end of the work.

III. Objective

6. The objective of the Task Force is to develop guidelines on valuing unpaid household service work.

IV. Planned activities and outputs

7. To achieve its objective, the Task Force will undertake the following activities:

(a) Prepare an inventory of the approaches used for valuing unpaid household work in Household Satellite Accounts;

(b) Analyze the different national approaches;

(c) Identify the practices to be recommended and their implications for data collection;

(d) Draft guidelines on valuing unpaid household service work.

8. In pursuing these activities, the Task Force will take into account relevant international initiatives, such as those of the ILO and OECD on measuring volunteer work, and the potential data collection through international survey programmes such as EU-SILC.

V. Timetable

9. The activities of the Task Force are planned for the period until the end of 2017, according to the following tentative timetable:

January-February 2016	Agree on the recommendations to be included in the guidelines and on the distribution of the drafting work
March-April 2016	Drafting of the guidelines
April-June 2016	Consultation of the draft guidelines within the Task Force and wider expert network
July-September 2016	Revision of the draft guidelines based on the consultation; submission of the full draft to the CES Bureau
October 2016 – January 2017	Revision and editing of the guidelines to take into account comments by the Bureau
February 2017	Electronic consultation of the draft guidelines among CES members

March-June 2017	Finalization and submission of the guidelines to the CES plenary session for endorsement

VI. Methods of work

10. The Task Force will primarily work via email and telephone conferences. At least one face-to-face meeting will be organized. For the preparation of draft documents, the Task Force will use the wiki infrastructure available at ECE.

VII. Membership

11. The following countries and international organizations have expressed their interest in participating in the Task Force: Azerbaijan, Canada, Czech Republic, Mexico, New Zealand, Switzerland, United Kingdom, CIS-Stat, Eurostat, ILO and OECD.

12. ECE acts as Secretariat to the Task Force.